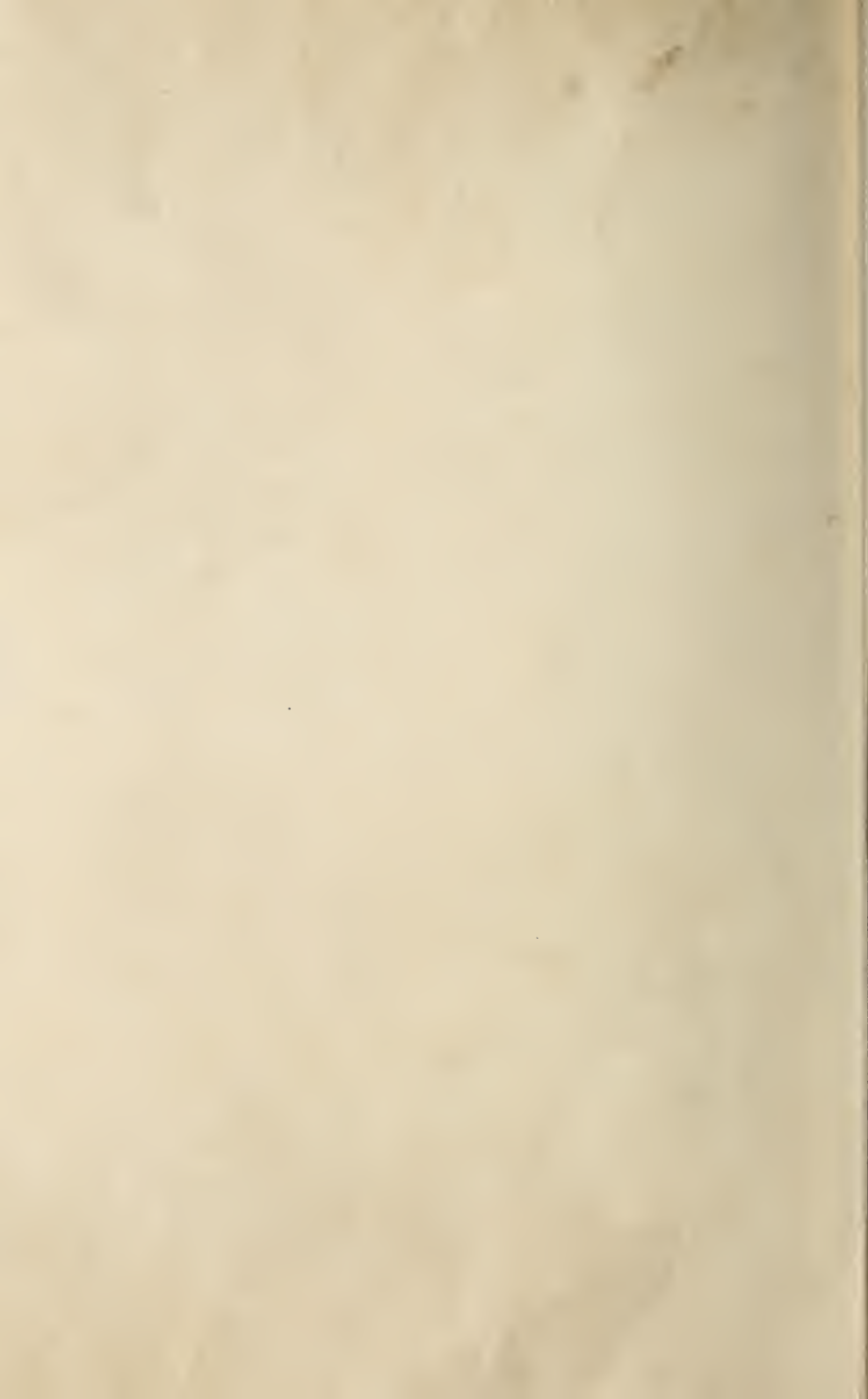


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LIBERIAN EXPLORATION AND EXPANSION.

Recent explorations of the country east and northeast of Liberia show that it is not a region of total barrenness and degradation. It is reported that gold and iron ore exist, and that much skill is exhibited in their manufacture; cotton is grown and made into cloths of different patterns; tobacco, rice, sweet potatoes, the latter weighing eight pounds, and various valuable productions, abound; beeves and horses are abundant; the land is elevated, being several thousand feet above the level of the sea, with forests, gentle hills, and plentiful streams of pure water; the climate is regular and healthful, the average range of the barometer for a year being between 28 and 30 ins., that of the thermometer between 68° and 86°; and the towns were larger and more imposing as the advance to the interior was made, some of them containing hundreds of houses and thousands of hospitable inhabitants, with markets, mosques, writings in Arabic, and other accompaniments of order and intelligence.

Shall this valuable district of country and its hopeful population be made subject to the elevating and saving influence of American civilization and Christianity? Hundreds of the colored people of the United States have, self-moved, made application for passage to Liberia—the present administration of which especially favors home development and the closest friendly alliance with the interior tribes. The applicants are of the same family—but two or three generations removed, and are well qualified to give them instructions in planting crops, using farming implements and tilling the ground, accompanying these lessons with the teachings of morality and the Divine

truths of the Christian faith, thus making material advancement to go hand in hand with moral and spiritual conversion.

The field is an open and inviting one. The mechanics, agriculturists, teachers, and ministers, adapted to the climate, are waiting to take with them their tools and books, and to establish schools and churches. The leader of a party in North Carolina, in sending additional names to those comprising thirty families and one hundred and forty persons previously enrolled, says they are "industrious and pious," and "we desire to see the time come to leave this country for the home of our ancestors." Shall the bands of practical missionaries, voluntarily offering, go forward? The native Africans greatly prefer preachers and teachers of their own race. Enable this philanthropic and Christian work to be vigorously prosecuted, until all Africa shall stand in honor and power among the nations of the world.

THE COUNTRY EAST OF LIBERIA.

(Continued from page 204.)

ZIGGAH PORRAH ZUE TO MUSARDU.

Dowilnyah now proposed to forward me on to Musardu under his protection—and a more powerful protection could not be obtained. His own nephew was to accompany me. We left Ziggah Porrah Zue November 30th, 1868, taking a direction E. N. E. The country was open and covered with tall grass, canebrake, and wild rice. In an hour's walk we came to the town where the king formerly resided, (Gubbewallah,) meaning Sassa-wood tree, referring to a large old tree that grew in the middle of the town. We passed on, and halted at Pellezarrah—meaning several paths, because several paths crossed each other near the town.

Several large cotton trees grew at the junction of these roads. The features of the country are hilly, but the slopes are longer and more gentle. One large hill had a gradual slope of nearly two miles, while its opposite side came down in a perpendicular line. Trees now indeed began to be scarce, the country being covered with cane-brake, wild rice, and very tall palm-trees. Some trees of that short, stunted species, which grow on our beach at the Cape, were seen sparsely scattered here and there. We traveled over a hard soil of red clay, pebbles, and iron ore. The tall grass and treeless slopes, plains, and hills led my Congoes to declare that I had missed the route, and walked into the Congo country; and they commenced to

thank me for returning them to their country, Mesumbe. We halted at Pellezarrah at six o'clock P. M. This town had suffered from fire in one part, and was being rebuilt. The whole direction traveled was E. N. E. Tuesday, 1st December, 1868, we started from Pellezarrah. After a walk of a quarter of an hour, the road led through a district which was a solid mass of iron ore. A short reddish grass struggled for existence on this extensive plain of metal. The iron was so pure, that the road leading through it was a polished metal pathway, smoothed over by the constant treading of travelers. It is said to be hardly treadable in the dries, it becomes so thoroughly heated.

We occupied three and a half hours in passing over these hills and plains of metal. We afterward came to high grass, through which some elephants had just passed. The palm-trees entirely cease. We halted at Ballatah at three o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, 2d December, 1868, at Ballatah. This is one of the most pleasantly situated of all the Boozie towns we had visited. The people insisted on our spending a day with them, that they might have some time to look at us. They killed a sheep, and furnished rice and other things in abundance. They then tried to prevail on me to undertake an elephant-hunt with them. Elephants are plentiful and large in this portion of the country, and every night they could be heard making a noise, while regaling on the tender cotton-plants growing in the farms of the Ballatah people.

Artemus Ward declares that "Every man has his forte." It is not time to hunt elephants—especially to hunt elephants going in herds of ten or twelve, and that in an open country like Ballatah. I therefore declined the invitation to go on an elephant-hunt, telling my friends that I would postpone the pleasure to be derived from such amusements until I returned from Musardu.

Ballatah is in latitude $8^{\circ} 17' 51''$. Its approximate elevation is about two thousand feet above the level of the sea; barometer standing 27.172. It is not so large as the other Boozie towns, but far better laid out. The houses are not crammed so closely together. It contains about twenty-five hundred people; it is seated in a plain, and is commanded by very high and abrupt hills on its western side, while the land rolls off in gentle undulations toward the east. We were carried to some outlying villages northwest of Ballatah, situated at the foot of the same high hills that overlook that town. Here they were busy smelting iron. The furnaces were built of clay and of a conical shape, from five and a half to six feet high, having clay pipes or vents close at the bottom, arranged in groups of two and three, for the purpose of draught. The charcoal and iron

ore are put in at the top. At the bottom is an opening through which the slag and other impurities are withdrawn.

Thursday, December 3d, 1868, we started from Ballatah. The direction was N. E., and parallel to a range of very high hills, called the Vukkah hills. These hills are from seven hundred to one thousand feet high, and are variously composed of granite, iron ore, and a reddish clay, which, from the steep slopes near the top, had shelved down in many places. The whole country, hill and plain, was covered with long grass and cane-brake, interspersed with a short, dwarfish tree. The bark of this tree is rough and corrugated, the trunk is a foot in circumference, eight or ten feet high, and has an excessive branching top; the leaves small, and of an oval shape. Clumps of large trees occupied the sides and knolls of the hills.

These hills are of all sizes, and run in every direction. Toward the N. and N. E., a line of hills towers above the rest, the ridge of which makes a variety of outline against the sky. These hills are not so ruggedly disposed as those in the Domar country. The slopes are gentler; only near the summit they sometimes change feature, taper off to a point, or go right up perpendicularly. To these hills and fastnesses the natives resort in time of war, carrying all their effects, their wives and children, to the most inaccessible parts. Judging from a hill which was shown me as being used for that purpose, some of them must be very safe retreats.

Agriculture in this country must be a very simple and easy process. No "cutting farm," as we call it, by felling trees and cutting undergrowth. The soil, though covered with tall grass and cane-brake, is one of the highest fertility. When the sun has sufficiently parched the tall grass, it is sometimes burnt off, sometimes cut down and hoed in for manure. Farms of hundreds of acres can be prepared in a very short time; and the natives, with their small hoes, can well afford to have the large plantation of rice, cotton, and millet which we saw.

Friday, 4th of December, 1868, we rested at Vukkah. This town stands at the foot of a range of high hills of the same name. It is the last Boozie town, and the nearest to the Mandingo country. These hills, called "Vukkah" by the Boozies, and "Fomah" by the Mandingoes, take a definite direction N. E. They are the highest range, and form a marked and acknowledged boundary between the Boozie and Mandingo territories. At the foot of this range are seated a number of towns, Boozie and Mandingo.

The town of Vukkah was overgrown with wild cane and plantain-trees. The houses were dilapidated, and presenting a disagreeable contrast to the usual neatness of the Boozie towns. The inhabitants are the most ill-favored of all the Boozies.

This town is also notorious for the mischief and trouble it gives thoroughfarers; and but for our coming under the protection of Dowilnyah, it soon fell out what would have happened. We had not been in the town an hour before we had a row with one of the principal men of the place. He requested me to fire my musket, which I did a number of times, sufficient, as I thought, to please everybody; but he insisted on several more rounds. I refused; he then told me to go on to Musardu, but when I returned I would find that my way home would not lie through that town. I was, however, under too powerful a protection to be disturbed. Dowilnyah was not to be trifled with.

Much allowance, however, must be made for these African rulers. Tyrannical and bloodthirsty they sometimes appear; but this character is artificial, and practiced in many instances to inspire terror and respect, without which they could not hold their authority a single hour. Beseet by rivalships and conspiracies, they are forced, from the boisterous circumstances of their situation, to employ every means conservative of their authority and their lives.

Saturday, 5th of December, we started from Vukkah. We had now crossed the Vukkah hills, and were fairly in the Mandingo country. Many of the plains of this section of the country are terraced, one above another. Amends is made for a simple vegetation by the ever-varying forms of relief the country presents the farther you advance into it.

At three o'clock P. M. we were met on the road by several Mandingoes, who accompanied us to their town, Nu-Somadu, or Mahommadu. The walls of this town are quadrilateral in shape, each side being a series of bastions, which at a distance looks like some old fortified front. The walls, however, are so thin that a four-pounder could demolish them in a very little time.

We entered the town, and were entertained in a very hospitable manner. A house was given to us, small indeed in its dimensions to what we had been accustomed to in the Boozie country, but convenient and comfortable. Being wearied with the journey, I threw myself into a hammock, and commenced surveying alterations and arrangements which a change in the character of the country had introduced. The house was a circular structure of clay, with a conical roof, made entirely of large canebrake and long grass. In looking around the walls, our eyes rested on a saddle, stirrups, bridle, with leather leg-gings, and a tremendous tower gun.

Sunday, the 6th of December, we attempted to pursue our journey; but the chief refused to allow us to depart before he had demonstrated his good-will and hospitality. He killed a heifer, and cooked it with onions. We satisfied our appetites,

and made him an appropriate present. We then departed; arrived at Naalah late in the afternoon. In the morning, a trooper was at once despatched to Musardu, to inform them that the Tibbabue (American) had come. In two hours he returned, telling me that the Musardu people requested that I would remain at Naalah until they had made preparations for my reception. I immediately sent them word that I had been so long coming to see their country that I would rather forego any public demonstration than be delayed any further. I was then answered to come on; they would gladly receive me.

Accompanied by several Mandingoes from Naalah and Mahommadu, we started for Musardu. Our interest in the journey was enlivened by the novel features of the country. In passing through the Boozie country, extensive views were frequently obstructed by a dense vegetation, that hemmed in the sight on each side of a narrow foot-path. Here the peculiar features of the country are visible for miles. The towns and villages seated in the plains, people on foot and people on horseback, can be seen at a great distance, and have more the air of light, life, and activity than many parts of the Boozie country, where the sombre gloom of immense forests conceals all such things. The large town of Du Quirlelah lay on our right, in the bosom of some small hills. It lay on our right; but from our elevated position, it might well be said to lie under us. Going on, we descried a long whitish border, raised a little above the height of a gentle slope. On drawing nearer, it proved to be the top of the southwestern wall of Musardu. We fired our muskets, and entered the town. We were led up a street, or narrow lane, that brought us into the square in which the mosque was situated. Here were gathered the king, Vomfeedolla, and the principal men of the town to receive us. My Mandingo friends from Mahommadu opened the civilities of introduction with an elaborate speech; stating where I had come from, and for what I had come; the power, learning, and wealth of the Tibbabues. One of my friends, Barki, from Mahommadu, then engaged to swear for me, that I had come for no ill purpose whatever, but that I was moved entirely by an intelligent curiosity and friendly intercourse. Dowilnyah's messengers then spoke in flattering terms of my demeanor and liberality in their country, and the wishes of the king, in consequence, that I should be treated in every way befitting an illustrious stranger and his particular guest. I had never before been so complimented, and I became uneasy at the high importance attached to the Tibbabue visit, fearing that great expectations in the way of dashes or presents might be disappointed. For my bundles, bulky and pretentious in appearance, contained books, instruments, and clothes, more than the means upon which many hopes were then founding

and growing. After the speeches were over, the king and his people gave me repeated welcomes, with the peculiar privilege of doing at Musardu whatever I was accustomed to do at Monrovia—a large liberty, granted only to distinguished strangers. An infinite number of salaams and snapping of fingers then followed. I was soon disposed of, with luggage and carriers, in the king's court-yard, with a house similar in structure and accommodation to the one at Mahommadu. We had learned the art of domiciling ourselves in these towns, and in fifteen minutes every thing wore the appearance of our having lived there for years. A number of Mandingo girls came to sing and dance for us, and we wasted some powder by way of returning the compliment.

As soon as night came on we retired to rest; but our slumbers were disturbed by a harper, who, in a tremulous minor key, improvised that since Musardu had been founded such a stranger had never visited it. The harp itself was a huge gourd, and a most unmusical "shell" it proved to be. It had three strings, the thrummings of which disquieted me on two accounts: First, the noise, intrinsically disagreeable; secondly, the expectations which that noise might be raising, as the bard in his *nocturne* declared my many gracious qualities, my courage, my wealth, and my liberality; upon the last two he dwelt with loud and repeated effort.

King Vomfeedolla, in appearance, has a mild, gentle countenance. His features would please those who are fond of a straight nose, broad forehead, thin lips, large and intelligent eyes, and an oval chin. Like all the Mandingoes, his skin is a smooth, glossy black. In stature he is rather below the general towering height of this tribe. He does not possess the fiery energy of his royal Boozie brother, Dowilnyah, who, though many years his senior, far excels him in that respect.

In all councils Vomfeedolla seems to be entirely a listener, and to be directed and influenced by the older members of the royal family. He is said to be a great warrior; but the evidences around Musardu prove that if he is, he must belong to the unfortunate class of that profession.

The usual apparel or dress of the Mandingoes consists of four pieces—two pieces as a shirt and vest, and one large coat or toga worn over all; one pair of Turkish-shaped trowsers, coming a little below the knees; sandals for the feet, which are sometimes beautifully worked; and a three-cornered cap for the head. These articles, made and worn as a Mandingo *only* can make and wear them, leave nothing to be desired, either as to taste and utility. This is said so far as the men are concerned. But I must deplore a fashion observed by the women, in wrapping up their faces and bodies in a manner truly ungraceful, and unhealthy, too.

Musardu is an exceedingly healthy place; there was not one prostrate sickly person in the town. There is, however, a disease, which sometimes attacks individuals in a peculiar way; it is an affection of the throat, causing protuberances almost similar to what is called the "king's evil." I inquired the cause, and they imputed it to something that impregnates the water during the height of the dry season, being the time when it mostly seizes persons.

The atmosphere of Musardu is very dry, and had a very favorable effect upon my watches, which were declared at Monrovia to be out of order; but as soon as I reached Musardu, every one of them began to tick away in a clear and ringing manner.

Musardu, the capital of the Western Mandingoes, is in latitude $8^{\circ} 27' 11''$ N., longitude $8^{\circ} 24' 30''$ W.; it is elevated two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is situated amid gentle hills and slopes. North and northeast two very high hills tower above the rest several hundred feet. The population is between seven and eight thousand, but the many villages and hamlets increase it to a greater proportion. In the days of its prosperity, and before it had suffered from the damaging effects of war, it had occupied a larger space, and was not surrounded by any wall. Though it has lost its former importance, Musardu is still considered as the capital of the Western Mandingoes, and its name is never mentioned but in terms of patriotism and respect. I often heard the old men of the town regret its past power and wealth. They told me that what I then saw of Musardu was only the ruins of a former prosperity. The town is laid off irregularly, with very narrow and sometimes winding lanes or streets. These lanes or streets cross each other in such a way as to give access to any part of the town. The houses are built facing the lanes, and the rear space is used as a yard for horses and cattle. In the southwestern part of the town is the mosque. The walls having been injured by the weather, they had commenced to repair it. It is a quadrilateral building, surrounded by an oval-shaped wall, which is carried up eight feet, and upon which rest the rafters of a large conical thatch-roof. The interior space is thirty-two feet long, and twenty-two feet wide and nine feet high. It is laid off into four compartments, by three intermediate walls running the length of the building. These separate spaces communicate with each other by three doors or openings in each intermediate wall. I do not know the purpose of the divisions, unless it is to grade the faithful. It can scarcely accommodate more than one hundred and twenty persons, and must therefore be devoted to the most pious, or the leaders or teachers of Islam.

On Monday, the 14th day of December, 1868, the King, Vom-feedolla, held a military demonstration. He had summoned his infantry and cavalry from the nearest towns of Billelah, Yokkadu, Naalah, and Mahommadu. The exercises commenced about two o'clock P. M., in the large square of the town. The spectators and musicians had already assembled. All at once a trooper dashed past at full speed, as if he was reconnoitering the enemy. Several others followed, dispersing in different directions. The position of the enemy seemed to be determined; they soon returned. The trumpet then sounded, and a grand cavalry charge took place. Riding up in line, with muskets in hand, they would deliver their fire, and canter off to the right and left, in order to allow the rear lines to do the same. As soon as the firing was over, they slung their muskets, and, rising in the saddle, drew their long knives in one hand and their crooked swords in the other; the horse, now urged to a headlong gallop by the voice, carries his rider, standing in his stirrups, with furious velocity into the heat of the battle. Such are the evolutions of the Mandingo cavalry. Their equipment is quite complete. They use saddles and bridles, and a peculiar and powerful bit; short stirrups; leather leg-gings, to which iron spurs are attached. The cavalry from all the towns, according to various reports, ought to amount to fifteen hundred.

In their open country, where the action of cavalry is greatly facilitated by the long, gentle slopes, and wide, treeless plains, they would be no mean enemy. They often dismount, in order to act on foot. Each horse has a boy attendant to take care of him while his master is thus engaged. In real action, I have been informed, the little boys of the defeated party often suffer the penalty of their participation. Yet these dangers do not deter the little fellows from going; for they are frequently able to ride off the field as soon as any symptoms of defeat are perceived.

The king seems to act for the most part with the infantry, for he rode in front and led them on. They came in deep array, and with great clamor, without organization, being directed solely by a flag or ensign of blue cloth. I was sorry that I had no flag of ours to present them.

After their exercises were over, they requested us to fire our muskets; upon which we delivered regular volleys, with bayonets fixed, both to their astonishment and delight, caused by the quickness with which we loaded our pieces, our certainty of fire—unlike their fusees, which were continually snapping—and the deeper report of our guns. As soon as all the exercises were finished, the king then distributed the presents I had given him to the chiefs of the several military divisions.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FINANCES OF LIBERIA.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia, on the state of the finances for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1869," and present the following extracts as possessing general interest:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, MONROVIA, *December 6, 1869.*

To the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia:

GENTLEMEN: In conformity to an act of the Legislature establishing the Treasury Department, and defining the duties of the officers of the same, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to you the following report for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1868, and ending September 30, 1869.

The receipts into the Treasury during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1869, as per the Comptroller's Report hereto annexed, are as follows:

For the 1st quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	\$16,721	21
" 2d " March 31, 1869.....	19,956	88
" 3d " June 30, 1869.....	28,586	37
" 4th " September 30, 1869.....	25,098	22
	<hr/>	
	\$90,362	68

The disbursements for the same time have been—

For the 1st quarter ending December 31, 1868.....	\$15,127	34
" 2d " March 31, 1869.....	35,760	89
" 3d " June 30, 1869.....	26,268	92
" 4th " September 30, 1869.....	14,873	55
	<hr/>	
	\$92,035	70

The principal sources of receipts have been as follows:

From Export Dues.....	\$12,197	48
" Import Dues.....	62,400	52
" Tonnage Dues.....	3,652	25
" Anchorage Dues.....	336	00
" Light Dues	99	00
" Land Sales.....	797	42
" Taxes	3,746	81
" Judiciary Fines.....	2,536	44
" Military Fines	378	36
" Retail Licenses.....	1,441	28
" Pedlars' and Trading Licenses	334	44
" Attorneys' Licenses	199	00
" Boat and Canoe Licenses.....	74	50
" Still Licenses	100	00
" Auction Licenses.....	11	00
" Commission Licenses	276	00
" Seamen's License and Hospital fees.....	3	00
" Estates and Deposits.....	1,000	00

From Foreign Postage.....	468 45
“ Domestic Postage.....	6 36
“ Miscellaneous.....	313 37
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Making a total of.....	\$90,362 68

The principal sources of disbursements have been as follows:

For account Civil List.....	\$19,485 06
“ Legislature	8,829 37
“ Judiciary.....	12,783 22
“ Revenue Vessel.....	6,925 48
“ Pensions.....	1,740 11
“ Interest	1,704 22
“ Contingent.....	9,366 87
“ Outstanding Claims.....	8,663 63
“ Land Sales and Surveys.....	898 76
“ Office Rents.....	384 00
“ Arms and Ammunition.....	1,475 50
“ Northwest Military Expedition.....	10,518 15
“ Public Printing.....	386 38
“ Contingent, Treasury Department.....	51 50
“ Military	706 38
“ Elections.....	227 91
“ Public Schools.....	2,666 92
“ Taxes.....	248 36
“ Repairs Public Buildings.....	85 09
“ Light-House.....	77 21
“ Preparatory Department of Liberia College.....	338 65
“ St. Mark's Hospital.....	300 00
“ Stationery.....	21 56
“ Estates and Deposits.....	2,721 04
“ Miscellaneous.....	1,428 33
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Making a total of.....	\$92,035 70

The balance in the Treasury at the ending of the fiscal year, as per the Treasurer's Report, was \$39,125 14. Nearly the entire amount of this is in debentures and other unavailable paper.

In his last Report the Secretary expressed his views upon the subject of the currency, the debenture system, the revenue, and the public debt; and it may be thought unnecessary for him again to press them upon the attention of the Legislature. These subjects, however, have lost none of their importance; on the contrary, the public mind, during the past year, has been turned to their consideration with more absorbing interest than at any former period.

Next in importance to the subject of the currency is our internal revenue in connection with our native population. It is a subject which our Legislature should seriously consider; taxes are indispensable for the support of the Government, for the maintenance of the public credit, and the payment of the public debt. From this source—our native population—by

proper and skillful management, the Government would derive thousands of dollars in revenue. Direct taxation of the natives is a very difficult matter. It would cause great outlay and expense on the part of the Government to pay a revenue force sufficient to assess and collect it. The surest, safest, and most economical way that presents itself to the Secretary is to tax those articles indispensable to the natives, with a discriminative tax so as to correspond with whatever estimate for revenue the Legislature may project.

The statistical tables of the several collectors of customs would be the proper data from which these estimates should be found. In these tables can be seen the amount of cotton goods, tobacco, rum, powder, guns, brass-ware, beads, iron-ware, &c., consumed by our native population. If upon these several articles named a discriminating duty be imposed equal to any amount of revenue the Legislature desire to raise, it would greatly increase the power of the Government to defray the annual disbursements. It would make the receipts less a matter of guess-work, and reduce them more to a practical certainty.

I cannot recommend, as I have before said, any increase of revenue without increasing the circumstances from which revenue is to be derived. The chief of these circumstances is the development of our interior trade. The industry of the country is chiefly commercial. The principal sources of our revenue are from import and export duties. It is well known that from seventy-five to one hundred miles interior of us the country is dotted with large industrial communities, that hold their weekly and even daily markets, where the commodities of ivory, hides, cattle, country-cloths, gold-dust, and palm-oil are offered for sale, and where there are sections of the country that abound with cam-wood. It is for us to come at the interior to remove the difficulties that obstruct its passage to the seaboard. Not only would it materially enhance our commercial affairs, but the benefits it would confer on our domestic supplies, in rice, cattle, &c., cannot be too highly estimated. To do this would certainly incur some outlay on the part of the Government; but it would speedily remunerate every expense. I have to regret that it is not within the province of the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into the details necessary to illustrate the advantages that would accrue to us. But the suggestions herein set forth are founded upon reasonings and facts that have repeated themselves many times with nations similarly situated.

Liberia is a new country, and its interior is of vast extent and of great natural resources. The interior ought therefore to contribute largely to the wealth and upbuilding of this Gov-

ernment, with which it will, in the course of time, become connected. Hitherto much of our interior wealth has been conveyed into channels foreign and even unfriendly to Liberia. We should try to give it that direction where its benefits, moral and material, will be reciprocal, and not allow it to pour its treasures into the coffers of those who care no more for Africa than to ravage it of its wealth, and leave it in the same benighted ignorance and darkness in which they found it.

So far as regards any increase of tax upon the Americo-Liberian population, the Secretary does not see where in justice it could be done, and would therefore recommend nothing in that way, except upon that great destroyer of the flower of our country—ardent spirits. An article that is the source of so much evil should most certainly be made to contribute a large quota to the support of the Government, so that if the importation of it to such an enormous extent throughout the Republic cannot be decreased, or the injury resulting from its use be lessened, then such heavy tariff should be put upon it, both as to importation, manufacture here, and sale, that it could not be so readily obtained in such large quantities. The Secretary would advise that all wholesale dealers in spirituous liquors be caused to pay a tax or license to the Government of fifty dollars per annum, and all retailers a liquor license of twenty-five dollars, distinct from the ordinary city license. He would further advise a fairer equalization of the tax on stills, so that each still owner may be made to pay in proportion to the capacity of his still or the quantity of liquor made by each individual. Whereas now the person with a hundred-gallon still pays no heavier tax than he who uses a ten-gallon one.

The Secretary would beg to call the attention of the Legislature to the item in his last Report in reference to the judiciary expenses of this county. It was therein stated that, in consequence of the large number of courts held here, under the then existing fees, it would require an appropriation of five thousand dollars to meet the entire expenses of the judiciary of Montserado county. The Legislature was pleased to make the appropriation—\$5,000; but at the same session raised the fees of jurors, bailiffs, and the mileage of all other persons performing judicial service to more than double what they previously were, thereby virtually annulling the increased appropriation, and leaving it in a worse condition than it was before. The attention of the Legislature is respectfully called to this subject, as well also to the appropriation of \$6,000 for the support of the Government revenue schooner "Liberia." This appropriation is entirely insufficient under the heavy prices now existing for all kinds of ship stores. And as the payment of the crew under the provisions of the law

passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "An act regulating the pay of officers, crew, and marines of the revenue-cutter 'Liberia,' or any other revenue vessel belonging to the Government," amounts to \$4,338, leaving, as a balance of the appropriation, only \$1,662 for provisioning and for all other expenditures of the vessel, it will be easily seen how far the appropriation falls below what it ought to be. Only an ordinary force is employed on board the vessel, and yet their pay unitedly amounts to \$4,338. The Secretary therefore respectfully requests that the appropriation for "revenue service" be increased to at least \$8,000.

I would again ask most respectfully to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of agriculture, a branch of industry so closely allied to commerce that the success of the one, in other countries, is mainly dependent upon the other. To be brief upon the subject in this Report, I would beg to refer the Legislature to my last year's Report, folio 7, also to the Statute Laws of 1867-'68, folio 49. This branch of the nation's prosperity still "drags its slow length along." The Government has been unable to give it any assistance, and yet it ought to be assisted and encouraged by the Government to a large extent. The Secretary of the Treasury advises that provision be made under the last-mentioned law to encourage agriculture. The ordering, by the Government, of foreign seeds of vegetables that will grow in this country, books of information on agricultural chemistry, &c., would be of great advantage. Besides, if the Government could afford to provide, upon condition of future remuneration on their part, such as all kinds of farming tools, small coffee hullers, arrow-root mills, rice hullers, cheap-hand sugar mills, as well as provisions and dry goods of various kinds, and other such merchandize as the farmer needs for planting, maturing, and reaping his crops, also such manures as would restore the lands on the St. Paul's to their former fertility in the growth of sugar-cane, &c., it would be an absolute advantage. These lands have been in cultivation for fifteen or twenty years, and to remove machinery, implements, &c., to new lands incurs expenses which all farmers are not prepared to meet. If farmers could revive the fertility of the land on which their machinery, houses, &c., are already situated, it would be a great advantage to them. The Secretary would therefore most earnestly solicit the Legislature to give this subject their serious attention.

There is another important item to which I would beg to call the attention of the Legislature, and that is the subject of fortifications. The law intrusts the Secretary of the Treasury with the duties of Secretary of War and of the Navy. The

immediate and imperative wants of this department discover, in addition to what has already been said, the total inadequacy of the present financial system. Should I attempt to enumerate all the deficiencies of these two departments, upon which the defences and real existence of the nation depend, it would greatly lengthen this Report. If, indeed, it is the intention of the Legislature to make any decent preparation in these things, then at once the Secretary would recommend that immediate steps be taken. Every country is at the mercy of sudden onslaught by sea or land. That we have escaped thus far is not at all owing to our being so thoroughly prepared. The guns on Fort Norris Battery are unsuitable in every respect for the purpose they are made to answer—not only antiquated in pattern, but even insufficient in calibre, being only nine and twelve-pounders. For sea-coast defences the fifteen-inch columbiad and ten-inch howitzers in casement batteries are now used.

Deeply sensible of the responsibility upon him, it has been the effort of the Secretary throughout to perform the duties of his office according to the best of his judgment under the laws before him, and he plainly and earnestly presents his views upon such grounds only as experience and common sense have irresistibly forced upon him. He has been animated in these views entirely by a sense of duty. He therefore hopes that it will not be conceived that any enactment of the Legislature has failed to answer its especial purpose on account of dereliction of duty on his part. Where they have failed, it has been on account of their own inherent defects. And even the straits into which such defective laws have forced the Government have had no tendency to bring about innovations, even where such innovations would have been an absolute remedy, so anxious has the Secretary been to adhere to Legislative enactments.

The duties of the department have been both perplexing and arduous, taking into consideration the military expedition of this county and the many revenue seizures that have been made, with their accompanying annoyances and expenses. In all these matters this department has used every effort to carry out the intention and spirit of the laws.

The Secretary begs further to say, that the department and all its officers are willing at any moment to furnish any information that is in their possession and that the Legislature may require.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

DAN'L J. BEAMS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INDIA-RUBBER FROM WESTERN AFRICA.

A paper upon India-rubber was read recently at the meeting of the Society of Arts, by Mr. James Collins, from which we extract the following:

The caoutchouc known in commerce as African is obtained from the West Coast. The first importation took place in 1856. We receive it in the form of flakes, round balls, and "tongues." The last are about four inches long, angular from adpression, and a little thicker than your thumb. It has a most offensive odor. I am, as you may admit, rather fond of India-rubber, but the less I have to handle this kind the better I like it, my liking for it certainly not improving on better acquaintance. It is of a yellowish white color when new, very adhesive and very slightly elastic; when old, it turns black; and loses much of its foetid odor. It is the poorest of our commercial kinds, its price ranging from about 8*d.* to 1*s.* per pound. The lowest price it has been sold at is stated to be 4½*d.* per pound. The plant yielding this India-rubber seems to be common to the whole west tropical Africa; large forests of it are said to exist in Guinea, Gaboon, Congo, Angola, etc. Up to the present time I have been unable to ascertain the botanical source of this description of caoutchouc.

In the New Museum there is a piece of wood with pieces of rubber exuded from it, brought from the West Coast by Dr. Africanus Horton. This rubber is undoubtedly identical with our commercial kind, but unfortunately, the fragment of the plant brought home, possessing neither flowers nor fruit, did not admit of identification. A short time since, I received a letter from Dr. Horton, dated Cape Coast Castle, August, 1869, in which he says:—"The plant of my specimen was discovered far in the interior, about 200 miles from here, and the means of communication, now that the interior is in a state of commotion, is by no means easy. I have, therefore, but a poor chance at present of getting the flower of the plant. However, I shall make an effort, and, should I succeed, I shall write you on the subject." It may prove a species of *Landolphia*.

According to the catalogue of the French Colonies at the Exhibition, 1862, caoutchouc is obtained in great quantities in the Gaboon, from two climbing plants which I suppose are species of *Landolphia*. It is brought down to the coast by the natives in the form of small balls and flakes. It is described as being very viscous, and of a disagreeable odor.

From the river Congo, part of our commercial "West Coast," caoutchouc is shipped.—*European Mail*.

SIERRA LEONE, WEST AFRICA.

A long, dull passage from the Gambia brings us in sight of the Sierra Leone (Lion's Range) hills, which, with their gentle rise and tropical verdure, are a great relief to the eye, which has been so fully sated by the flat and tame coast to the northward. The range is quite high, extending several miles from north to south, and covered with trees, plants, and shrubbery, or well-cultivated fields, to the very top. From seaward the view is a very beautiful one, and worthy the painter's art. There is a light-house on Cape Sierra Leone, showing a rather ordinary light, which can be seen in clear weather about ten or twelve miles. The Carpenter Rocks, about two miles to the westward of this cape, are very dangerous, on account of both ebb and flood tide setting strongly upon them, and vessels approaching should keep well to the southward of them. The Cape is the resort of many of the gentlemen of Freetown during the summer season—the watering-place—and with its fine sea air, beautiful scenery, and abundant growth and shade, in infinite variety, is a place which would be well worthy of the preference to those in Europe or America.

Freetown, the bishop's residence, and therefore a City, is the chief town and capital of the Colony. It is very pleasantly situated on rising ground, having an undulating site of hill and valley, and is said to have a population of some forty or fifty thousand. From the port the City shows to excellent advantage, the settled portion in the foreground, the government homes, military barracks, officer's buildings on the heights in the rear, and the green, wooded hills in the background. The salubrity of the government quarters, barracks, &c., has been much improved of late years by clearing away the undergrowth, cutting down the trees, and letting in the sunlight and air where formerly were the damps and darkness of forest and jungle. Indeed, the health of Sierra Leone is far better than in former years, when the garrison and European population were fully one-fourth swept away every season. Undoubtedly dissipation and carelessness contributed much to this dire result, as the maintenance of health seemed dependent on the idea that sickness kept out as long as brandy kept in. Severe and very fatal diseases are even now, however, of periodical occurrence, about seven years being the usual intervening time.

There are no public buildings of any pretensions in Freetown. Soon after the visit of Prince Arthur, several years since, a Memorial Hall was commenced, funds were raised, and the walls carried up—but unhappily even Africa, "Savage Africa," as Winwood Reade calls it (unwittingly, may be, but rather sarcastically, including Sierra Leone,) is not exempt from that modern fashionable evil, embezzlement, and the treasurer ab-

sconded with most of the money, leaving the bare, unfinished edifice a memorial indeed. Far more are the inquiries concerning it now than its finished state would invite. A neat Methodist church is also in a partial state of progression, but has also, with several other buildings, come to a premature cessation. The houses and stores are mostly of stone and lime, plastered and whitewashed outside, and surrounded with latticed verandahs, thus being much better adapted for comfort in this tropical climate; but owing to the humidity of the atmosphere they soon become dingy and dilapidated in appearance, thus giving the town on close inspection an old and worn-out look.

Freetown has a good port, and its business is very large. Salem, Boston, and New York houses have agencies here, but far the greater portion of exports and imports are with England and France. The products are hides, palm-oil, ginger, cam-wood, arrow-root, peanuts, benniseed, (from which an oil is expressed,) and timber. From the depreciation of our currency and the greater competition, the American business has been greatly depressed during the two past years, and from the frequent steam communication with England, by which the state of the market is as well known here as at home, is becoming more and more concentrated in the largest and oldest established houses.

The population is mostly black, and the incumbents of most of the civil offices, as well as many merchants, are of that persuasion. It is indeed no white man's country, as any question of arbitration or law is very sure to result in favor of darkness. In fact it cannot be questioned that here the African is as near Paradise, temporarily, as he ever can be on earth; and even Wilberforce, though with them the greatest among men, would have been a shade higher had his features been of darker hue.

In passing through the country in the region of Sierra Leone one realizes the profusion and exuberance of tropical vegetation. The palm in its numerous varieties, the cotton-wood, the caoutchouc, the boabat, and innumerable umbrageous and graceful trees, fill the forest. The cactus, the oleander, and other flowering shrubs, grow to immense size; and the former, when allowed, will become a barrier through which neither animal nor man can penetrate. Beautiful and gorgeous flowers abound. Very much could be written concerning this country, its history, its peculiarities, its customs, and its laws, of greatest interest; but the limits of a newspaper's correspondence will not permit; only generalities can in such cases be allowed.

The Timmanes are the natives of this region, and are of rather a warlike and vindictive nature. Parades of the "Army of Occupation" are frequent and elaborate, thus to impress upon

them a wholesome idea of the might and right of her Britannic Majesty. They are mostly heathen, having no clearly defined religious views, but abound in superstitions.

There are some twelve or fifteen churches and chapels in Sierra Leone—among them the Church, Methodist, Baptist, Roman Catholic, and other denominations.

France, Spain, and other European countries have well-paid and privileged Consuls and Vice-Consuls here; but only a Commercial Agent, with attendant honors and fees, represents the Great Republic in this the most important of British African possessions.—*Correspondence of the Salem Register.*

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

A recent number of the *Colonial Blue Book* gives an account of the British West African Colonies for the first year after their consolidation under one Government, established at Sierra Leone.

The Governor, Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, notices remarkable changes since he administered the Government of Sierra Leone fourteen years previous. The neighboring chiefs and people have made great advances in civilization and intelligence, and the people of the colony are progressive and contented. He finds in the colony eighteen educated native clergymen of the Church of England alone, many of them the sons of liberated Africans, rapidly leavening the surrounding mass, and says there is an eager desire among all classes to avail themselves of a better and more uniform system of education.

Rear-Admiral Patey, Administrator of the Gambia, has to report, that while many of the natives, in contact with Europeans, are intelligent, sober, and industrious, there is also much and a lamentable want of regular and steady industry. Wars continue between the tribes of the surrounding countries, and they are encouraged by the free introduction of arms and ammunition as an article of commerce. The Roman Catholic and Wesleyan schools he describes as numerous, but not regularly attended.

Mr. H. T. Usher, Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast, reports marked progress towards civilization in the last ten years, but agriculture remains in a poor condition, the natives having an insuperable objection to tilling the ground beyond what is absolutely necessary for their sustenance. The vile "customs" of the natives, which have no object but drunkenness, riot, and dissipation, are gradually being abolished in the towns of Cape Coast and Accra. The Government Educational Institutions were at low ebb; but the Wesleyan and Basle Missions were working exceedingly well. The latter have com-

bined industrial training with religious instruction, and turned out many excellent workmen. Their coffee plantations and farms have brought them in fair returns.

Commander Glover, R. N., Administrator at Lagos, sends a report, which shows that that settlement is becoming a place of great commercial importance. The exports of Lagos advanced in 1867 to a value of £513,158; of the Gambia, to £214,382; Gold Coast, to £162,970.

ANOTHER MISSIONARY FALLEN.

Intelligence has been received of the death of Rev. Simon P. Carnell, missionary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church in Liberia. He departed this life at the Muhlenberg Mission Station, on Wednesday morning, May 4th. The intelligence is communicated in a letter, dated Monrovia, May 7th, written by Dr. Samuel F. McGill, Missionary Carnell's personal friend, who attended him in his dying moments, and employed his best medical skill to avert the fatal shaft, but in vain. Dr. McGill writes that missionary Carnell was in Monrovia on Saturday, May 1st, having reached there the evening previous. He then expressed himself in perfect health, and superintended the weighing of a quantity of coffee belonging to the Mission, taking part in the necessary physical labor. He breakfasted that morning with Dr. McGill, and toward noon started in a canoe up the river, to return to the Muhlenberg Mission Station. Exposure to a hot noonday sun on the river is supposed to have caused the illness that resulted in his death. He began to complain on the next day, the Sabbath, and although attending to Divine service, took his bed on Monday, and soon fell into unconsciousness, in which state he continued until Wednesday noon, when he breathed out his spirit into the hands of his Heavenly Father.

Missionary Carnell was a native of Virginia, but had resided about fifteen years in Illinois. During the civil war he served in the Union army, being mainly stationed at extreme southern points in Florida and Louisiana, which, it was argued, had inured his constitution to the effects of a hot climate. He read theology in the Seminary at Gettysburg, and was ordained to the Gospel ministry and the Foreign Mission work at the same time, at an extra session of the West Pennsylvania Synod, held at York, December 30th, 1868. He sailed from New York on Monday, January 25, 1869, in the bark Jasper, and reached his place of destination in due time. Since then he has been assiduous in the prosecution of his responsible work, laboring with many tokens of the Divine presence, until, after less than a year and a half's labor, he has been summoned to his reward in heaven.—*Lutheran Observer*.

From the Spirit of Missions.

EVANGELIZING THE REGIONS BEYOND.

LETTER FROM REV. G. W. GIBSON.

MONROVIA, *February 2, 1870.*

About eight weeks ago, there were several of the leading men in from Boporo, who having heard of me as a "God—man," and one of those who had sent Arabic Testaments to their town, called to see me, and invited me to visit their country and to put a school there. Repeated solicitations impressed me more and more with the desire to do something for these people begging for light. I laid the matter before two of my most advanced theological students, one of whom readily responded to the call, and offered to go at once as a teacher and catechist, until he shall be prepared for ordination. I thought it well to send and test the earnestness of these people in their expressed desire for a school. I accordingly made arrangements, and sent out the Catechist, with a number of books, slate pencils, &c., and a letter to the king, with instructions to proceed at once to the opening of a school, if favorably received, and remain there until further directions be sent him.

On arriving at "To-to-Korie," ten miles east of Boporo, the capital of the Mandingo country, and eighty-three miles north by east from Monrovia, King Marmoru assembled his chiefs and headmen, and on the matter being laid before them by Professor Blyden, with my letter, expressed great pleasure and gratification at the prospect of a school in his country. He brought forward five boys, his own, and his brother's son first to be enrolled as members of the school, and assures the teacher that he shall be supplied with any number of pupils that he may call for. As a further evidence of his earnestness in this matter, he has sent down to me one of his younger sons, a lad of about eleven or twelve years of age, to be educated in Monrovia, where he may come in immediate contact with civilization. A school-room and dwelling are given to us without charge, and protection to the teachers guaranteed by the king. Marmoru is the most powerful king in the regions interior of Monrovia, and possesses the road from "Musardu" to the sea, a distance of two hundred miles. Having received in early life some educational advantages in Liberia, he has much more comprehensive views than most native chiefs. He evinces a most laudable desire to further the education of the children and youth of his country, as well as to enter upon the most friendly terms with the Liberian Government.

Here, then, we have a most flourishing school and station, in the centre of this interesting region of country, at the rich metropolis and capital towns of Boporo and To-to-Korie, where not less than ten different tribes are largely represented.

There that school may have the patronage and protection of a powerful king, ruling over not less, it is supposed, than forty or fifty thousand inhabitants. There is no other Christian school or station within sixty miles on the Monrovia side, and who can tell how many hundreds on the other?

I am aware that a station of such importance ought to have, at least, two ordained missionaries; but since they are not to be had, at present, let us not deny it a school. The school teacher, acting also as catechist, with an occasional visit from a presbyter, may do much toward making a beginning, until better arrangements can be effected. Here is an opening for some student, who is preparing to come to Africa, to labor for CHRIST. A dry, healthy atmosphere, rich country, abounding in beautiful landscapes, elevated hills, rich valleys, with charming streams of water murmuring along, present an inviting aspect. Here horses thrive and cattle abound, while the eyes may feast upon the extensive rice and cotton fields, from the latter of which are annually manufactured those immense quantities of cloths that find their way to the Liberia, Sierra Leone, and other markets. Here rich markets are open, supplied from a vast area of country. But here, too, is the Mohammedan mosque and the pagan shrine. Alas!

"Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile."

With my ordinary health and strength, I shall be able, D. V., to visit the station once a quarter, until an ordained missionary shall be sent there.

There is a good deal more that can be said in favor of our occupying this point at once, with a view of making it our central interior station; but it would protract this communication to too great a length. I hope enough has been said to satisfy you that this is the time to begin there. My idea is to open at present simply a station, with a school and religious instruction by the catechist; but, as soon as an ordained missionary can be sent there, to establish a training school to raise up laborers for the interior work. It appears in every way to be particularly adapted for such an operation. I think a prominent Mission station at To-to-Korie, with a training school of about twenty-five native students from the different surrounding tribes, preparing to enter the vast interior as ministers and teachers, would be a grand enterprise for our Mission in this country, and one that would soon be instrumental in scattering the light of Christianity to scores of thousands now in darkness. I think we have confined our efforts too much to the coast. Ought we not to sound the Gospel in the "regions beyond?"

Should Providence provide the means for such an operation at To-to-Korie, as above referred to, and no one be found to

carry it on, rather than that it linger, I should have to say, like one of old, "Here am I; send me." Cheerfully would I, if duty called, leave my present for that field of operation.

The Foreign Committee approve the suggestion of Mr. Gibson, and have made an appropriation for the opening of a station at *To-to-Korie*.

THE PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA.

The Republic of Liberia, in Africa, founded by American philanthropy, has just inaugurated its *fifth* President. The Republic became an independent nation in 1847, and its first President was Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the George Washington of Africa. He was elected four times, for terms of two years each. The next President was Sephen A. Benson, inaugurated in 1856, who was also elected four times, serving eight years. The third President was Daniel B. Warner, inaugurated in 1864 and elected twice, serving four years. The fourth President was James S. Payne, inaugurated in 1868 and holding office for one term of two years. The fifth President, Edward James Roye, was inaugurated January 3, 1870. Mr. Roye had previously been Speaker of the House of Representatives, a member of the Senate, and also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia. All of the Presidents have been pious men. Messrs. Roberts, Benson, and Payne were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church; Mr. Warner was a member of the Presbyterian Church; and the new President, Mr. Roye, is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is also, probably, the richest man in Liberia. In the language of my beloved theological teacher, Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., "Liberia may be considered as a star of promise, which twinkles in the dense darkness which overshadows the African Continent." The American Colonization Society needs fifty thousand dollars to aid voluntary emigration to Liberia. Are there not ten men who will give five thousand dollars each, or fifty who will give one thousand dollars?—*Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, in the New York Observer.*

From the Philadelphia American and Gazette, June 17.

AMERICANIZING AFRICA.

Attention has recently been called to the Republic of Liberia, by the report of a threatened secession of the Maryland colony, on account of some local dissatisfaction. The affair is apparently a trifling matter, that some newspaper writer has unnecessarily exaggerated. The progress of Liberia has been harmonious and singularly free from sectional troubles. Its statesmen

exhibit the force of American institutions and training, even in that remote and isolated region. They pursue precisely the same policy there that the older statesmen of our Republic so long did here. The government is mild and paternal. It makes the most liberal concessions to local feeling and interests.

With the abolition of slavery in the United States and the elevation of the African race here to citizenship, with full civil and political rights, there has grown up an unfounded notion that Liberia is doomed and will be abandoned. The idea is that the American emigrants who are there will now return hither, to participate in the enfranchisement of their race, and that all prospect of the migration of colored people to Liberia is at an end. If they would return hither the Liberians would have to be naturalized, which at the present time is impossible, as our naturalization laws do not cover colored men. And even if we suppose Mr. Sumner's bill to pass, and allow them to become naturalized, the Liberians would not like the probation. Moreover, they are complete masters there of a country that has a sea-coast five hundred miles long, commands the whole trade of Central Africa, has a tropical climate and a most prolific soil, yields everything in the richest abundance that they need; and all who want land can get it with ease, without traveling far to reach it.

The higher a man rises in the social circle, the more severely he feels any prejudice against himself, or any disability to which he may be subject, however slight. Applying this to the case of the colored man in America, we can easily see that the enfranchisement and elevation of the race is not likely to satisfy them any more than it would others. For the time they are exceedingly rejoiced over their sudden good fortune, and profoundly grateful for it. But even now the more educated of them see that there is still something beyond that they have not attained. Indeed, there always will be, no matter how much Mr. Sumner may cudgel his brains to help them. There are a thousand inconveniences and disabilities to which they are subject that no law can reach.

Our belief has been, and still is, that eventually there must come an exodus of the colored race from America, just such as we see of the Irish from Ireland. It is neither possible nor desirable to prevent it. But it may be long years hence ere it shall commence, for the efforts to Africanize portions of our Southern States will throw back the advent of the movement. We see at the present time a gradual but steady exodus of the colored people from the North and from the northerly States of the South to the cotton States of the Gulf region. Their race preponderates there in numbers, and naturally that fact attracts emigration from the North. But every adverse turn in politics

that dispossesses the colored race in any section will generate a movement toward Liberia.

The progress of that Republic has been generally misjudged in America, because it has been compared with the most favored of our own home colonies. But isolated colonies belonging to our own possessions make no more progress than Liberia, as, for instance, Arizona, Washington, and New Mexico. Even these have the advantage of communication with the centres of civilization that Liberia is a stranger to. They also have access to American emigration on a larger scale, because they are in the same Republic, while a man going to Liberia shifts his nationality and loses his American citizenship. If we were to establish a regular subsidized line of mail steamships to Liberia, the emigration to that country would receive a vast impetus, and our trade with the African coast would increase largely. Enterprising American colored men, possessing capital or education, would visit that Republic, retaining their American citizenship, and try their fortunes there in business. American banking and insurance capital would seek to develop interests, and in a few years we should find Americans building Liberian railways and founding Liberian cities in the interior of Africa.

The American colonies founded by England were much slower in acquiring headway than Liberia, and from exactly the same cause—distrust of the country and climate. We have always regarded the Liberian effort as opening the way to the civilization and development of the African continent, under the auspices of its own race, but Americanized. How great an advantage it would be to our commerce to be able to build up there a great power under the auspices of emigrants from our own Republic, and with institutions similar to our own, we need scarcely say. We have enough on our hands with the settlement of our own wastes. But the colored Americans will sooner or later take in hand the Liberian emigration, and give it a new start.

From the Daily Herald, June 28.

COLONIZATION AT NEWBURYPORT, MASS.

We are glad to publish a somewhat full report of a Colonization meeting in this city. The *Herald* has always favored this Society, and several of our citizens have been contributors to its funds for years. THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY, the organ of the Society for nearly fifty years, has often had amongst the names of contributors the well-known names in Newburyport of Lunt, Cushing, Banister, Hale, Stone, Sanborn, March, and many others, some of whom have passed away, and their heirs have taken their places in this good work, as well as others.

The Old Society, in the freedom of our slaves, which removes all objections to its work, is having a new era. Large numbers of the former slaves want to go to Liberia, and, self-moved, are appealing to the Society to send them. It is their right to go to their fatherland if they wish it. They are needed there as well as here. We trust we have entered upon the last acts of the drama of slavery in this country, namely, that of such compensation as we may make the former slaves and Africa for our crimes against them. The length of this act will depend upon the justice and liberality of the American people. In their efforts for the freedmen, how can they do better than to help such of them as choose to go to their fatherland for its elevation as well as their own?

There has been in Newburyport for years a Ladies' Colonization Society, which has annually made collections for the cause. It still exists, and Miss Sanborn, on Orange street, is the Treasurer. We trust this Ladies' Society will now renew its youth by an accession of new members.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—A general meeting, in behalf of this well-known Society, was held in this City on Sunday evening last, in the Unitarian Church, Rev. Mr. May, pastor. Mr. May conducted the devotional services, and called on Rev. Mr. Gulick to offer prayer. In introducing Rev. Mr. Haynes, District Secretary of the Society, Mr. May said, in the former aspects of the Society it had not had his approval, but great changes in regard to the colored people in this country had occurred, and he hoped all would give the Secretary a candid hearing.

Mr. Haynes then addressed the meeting at length, in illustration of its work in the past, and particularly the present. The work of the Society had always contemplated the civilization of Africa, by aiding only such of the colored people to go there, as desire to. It was doing for Africa what had been done for Europe and America by emigration. It is a mistake that the Society was ever a southern institution. It knew no North, no South, or no denomination or party. The idea of returning such of the slaves as desired it, after their education, originated with Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, R. I., and Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Connecticut. Rev. Samuel J. Mills, one of the young men of Williams College who were instrumental in originating the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, was one of the original members of the Colonization Society, and the first to go to Africa under its auspices.

Since the late war the Society has sent to Africa twenty-four hundred persons, freedmen, and has not sent half the applicants; and has now on its books more than one thousand applicants.

It makes no efforts to induce any to go, and concedes the perfect right of the colored people to go or stay here, just as they please. It only aids those to go who desire it, for their own good and that of their fatherland. The Society gives emigrants a free passage, and takes care of them in Liberia for six months, until they can raise a crop upon the lands given to them—ten acres to an individual and twenty-five acres to a family. The Liberian Government is in a good condition to receive them, and greatly desires their aid in the civilization of Africa. Liberia has now a population of twenty thousand emigrants and their children and returned captives, and six hundred thousand of the native tribes. It has a College and other schools, and churches of seven denominations, and is acknowledged as a free and independent nation by the leading Powers of the earth.

Rev. Mr. Gulick, the son of a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, then addressed the meeting, and commended the American Colonization Society as a missionary society for Africa, employing colored missionaries only, who can live in the climate and are otherwise best adapted to the work.

Rev. Mr. May then addressed the meeting, and called for a contribution for the Society, which was taken up, and the meeting was dismissed.

For the African Repository.

THE MACEDONIAN CALL.

The most remarkable revival of religion that has ever been known in Western Africa, has spread throughout the Republic of Liberia, extending from Americo to native Africans, who are now conducting meetings on their own account. A letter, lately received from Liberia, says: "It would touch a heart of stone to hear those converted exhort others to flee from the wrath to come." The Macedonian cry is, come over and help us. Send us reinforcements, and send us money. Africa is stretching forth her hands unto God. Will not Christians in America strengthen the hands of the faithful who are now on the ground, building up a Republic like their own, which is to, as it must, furnish the missionary forces for the salvation of the millions on that vast continent?

Special prayer is requested from the pulpit and at the family and the private altar, on the fourth Sabbath in July, in behalf of the Freedmen, and others, who have gone to Liberia, "as pioneers of civilization and Christianity." And as you pray, GIVE, from your churches by public collections or by personal donations, for the erection of houses of worship for new converts; for the support of teachers, the education of African youth, or for the aid of the hundreds of freedmen, and others, who have solicited the Parent Society to grant them free passage next November, that they may do the work they feel called of God to perform for their fatherland.

The Ohio Colonization Society earnestly entreats all those to whose

knowledge this call may come, whether it reaches them before or after the fourth Sabbath in July, to give their prayers in this behalf, and to forward their gifts, either large or small—the rich man's check and the widow's mite—that all may be able to realize "CHRIST FOR AFRICA AND AFRICA FOR CHRIST."

B. F. ROMAINE,

Corresponding and Financial Secretary of the Ohio Colonization Society.

COLUMBUS, July 7th, 1870.

N. B.—The New York *Christian Intelligencer*, in a recent article, commendatory of our work in Ohio, says: "There is no cause at the present time that appeals more powerfully to the practical sympathy of the Christian public than that of Colonization. It is an admitted fact that the evangelization of Africa must be accomplished through the instrumentality of the native population. They only can survive the climate. As a missionary enterprise, the Colonization Society, therefore, should be sustained by the liberal benefactions of all who desire and pray for the extension of Christ's Kingdom on the earth."

FROM LIBERIA.

By the arrival of the traders "Maggie" at Baltimore, and the "Samson" at New York, and the last West African Mail steamer at Liverpool, we have received a large number of letters and documents from the Republic of Liberia. The intelligence they convey is interesting and encouraging to the friends of African Colonization and of the colored race.

We present brief extracts from these communications, simply premising, for the information of our readers, that Messrs. Hoggard and Munden embarked on the "Golconda" last fall as the respective leaders of the Arthington and Brewer Companies from North Carolina; Mr. Davis removed at the same time from Tipton County, Tennessee; and Messrs Moore and Dennis have long been prominent citizens of Liberia.

Can any one doubt the vast benefits of African emigration upon its subjects, after reading the volunteer testimony presented? Will not increased liberality be exercised, so that the Society may extend the same helping hand to the hundreds who have spontaneously sought passage the coming fall?

FROM MR. ALONZO HOGGARD.

ARTHINGTON, ST. PAUL'S RIVER, May 29, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have written you and sent three letters to Windsor, N. C., but I have not heard in answer to any of them. Mr. Bell said there were not any bricks made on the St. Paul's River; I find that nearly all the houses

are built of brick. We are all well with the exception of occasional slight chills. The emigrants are very well pleased with their new homes. I for one have to say that I would not go back for two thousand dollars. I have as good a log house as I had when in America, and I see more pleasure than I ever experienced in the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

ALONZO HOGGARD.

FROM MR. JOHN B. MUNDEN.

MONROVIA, *May 20, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: All the members of the Brewer Company are in Brewerville, and we have been on our places for over a month. We have got planted down potatoes, eddoes, cassadas, and various garden seeds. I hope you will send out the emigrants from the county of Martin and let them come to Brewerville. All of the members say, "Thanks be to the God of heaven," and every one is satisfied.

Yours, gratefully,

JOHN B. MUNDEN.

FROM MEMBERS OF THE ARTHINGTON COMPANY.

ARTHINGTON, ST. PAUL'S RIVER, *May 19, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: We take much pleasure in writing you this letter, to inform you that all of our company are now up at this new settlement, and, with the exception of chills occasionally, are well and doing well, and are much pleased with our location and our prospects. All of our company are now living, with the exception of three—two of whom were children, and one grown person, who was sick, before leaving the United States. We are now in our houses.

This is the only place for the black man to live in. Send us all the hard-working men you can. We want such men as cleared up the fields in the South. We have under cultivation, rice, peas, potatoes, corn, eddoes, cassadas, ginger, figs, and arrow root. Every family is well satisfied.

Alonzo Hoggard, Henry Reynolds, Solomon York, York Outlaw, Andrew Askew, Washington York, Benjamin Askew, Frederick Hoggard, Jonas Outlaw, Peter Sutton, Henry Askew, Blunt Hoggard.

FROM MR. JACOB M. DAVIS.

JUNE 2, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have not forgotten my promise to God and to my people, that if Liberia was half such a country as it was said to be, I would be satisfied. I have not been dissatisfied with the country. I have travelled up both sides of the St. Paul's River for about twenty-five miles, and like it very much. It is beautiful and well settled, but I prefer to settle about twelve miles northwest of Virginia, on the Poor River. It has the best timber, the best land, the best water, and the best mill-seats I have seen.

I wish I could get about one hundred such men as I know in the three adjoining counties of Tipton, Fayette, and Shelby, Tennessee, to come here. It is too good a country to stay away from.

Your friend,

J. M. DAVIS.

FROM MR. JOHN D. MOORE.

MONROVIA, *June 10, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: If I had suitable paper I would send you drafts of the two last new settlements of Brewerville and Arthington. The emigrants at both of these places are doing well so far. The Government gave them a grant of town lots and farms adjacent, answering the purposes of protection and facilities for farming. The emigrants from North Carolina will, in a short time, be enjoying the fruits of their own labor, having planted their lots; and some have commenced clearing up their farms. The greater part of them are living in their own houses. During the sixteen years that I have been surveying and allotting lands to emigrants, I have not seen a company that have been, in any respect, superior to these. They are civil, industrious, and bid fair to become useful citizens of the country.

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN D. MOORE.

FROM MR. HENRY W. DENNIS.

MONROVIA, *May 23, 1870.*

DEAR SIR: I was at Arthington about two weeks ago, and found the settlers generally in good health, and expressed themselves as being satisfied with the country and their prospects. They had corn, cassada; potatoes, and other vegetables planted, which were growing finely.

I have also recently visited Brewerville. This settlement, I judge, to be about three miles below that of Virginia, and about two miles back from the river. It is on elevated lands and the soil seems to be good. The settlers are generally well, and express themselves pleased with the country. They also had cleared off portions of their lands and planted some vegetables.

Mr. Slatter and Mr. Davis have selected Poor River for their location, and lands have been surveyed there for them.

President Royce will leave for England in the steamer that carries this letter. He takes with him as his travelling companion the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Hilary R. W. Johnson. It is said that he will extend his visit to the United States before his return to Liberia. The primary object of his visit abroad, it is said, is to negotiate a large loan of money for the Republic, and to settle the difficulties between Liberia and England respecting our Northwest territorial dispute. The English Government has not, up to the present, given any reply to the appeal of our Government.

Yours, very truly,

H. W. DENNIS.

LIBERIA-MOCHA COFFEE.

Several thousand pounds of prime Liberia Coffee have been received by the late arrival of traders from that Republic. Orders may be sent to Dr. James Hall, 87 Second street, Baltimore; or to this office. Price, forty cents per pound.

REV. DR. SEYS.

It will give pleasure to the many friends of this veteran servant of the Cross to learn of his arrival by the trader Samson at New York, July 17th, after a pleasant passage of thirty-five days from Monrovia. Mrs. Seys preceded her husband some two months by a vessel at Boston. Failure of health compelled the return of Dr. Seys to his home at Springfield, Ohio.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—At the meeting of the Geographical Society in London on the 9th of May, the President, Sir. R. Murchison, stated that there is reason to suppose that since May last Dr. Livingstone had been at Ujiji stopped for want of provisions and means, with most of his attendants gone or dead. He was, however, happy to state that, in consequence of a communication he had made, the Government had consented, even in these economical times, to provide the means, and to try to help him from Zanzibar.

NATIVE AFRICAN MISSIONARY.—A very interesting ceremony took place on Sunday, June 19, at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington. Bishop Crowther, the native missionary Bishop for the Niger territory, acting under a commission from the Bishop of London, ordained his son, Dandison Coates Crowther, for missionary work in Africa.—*African Times*.

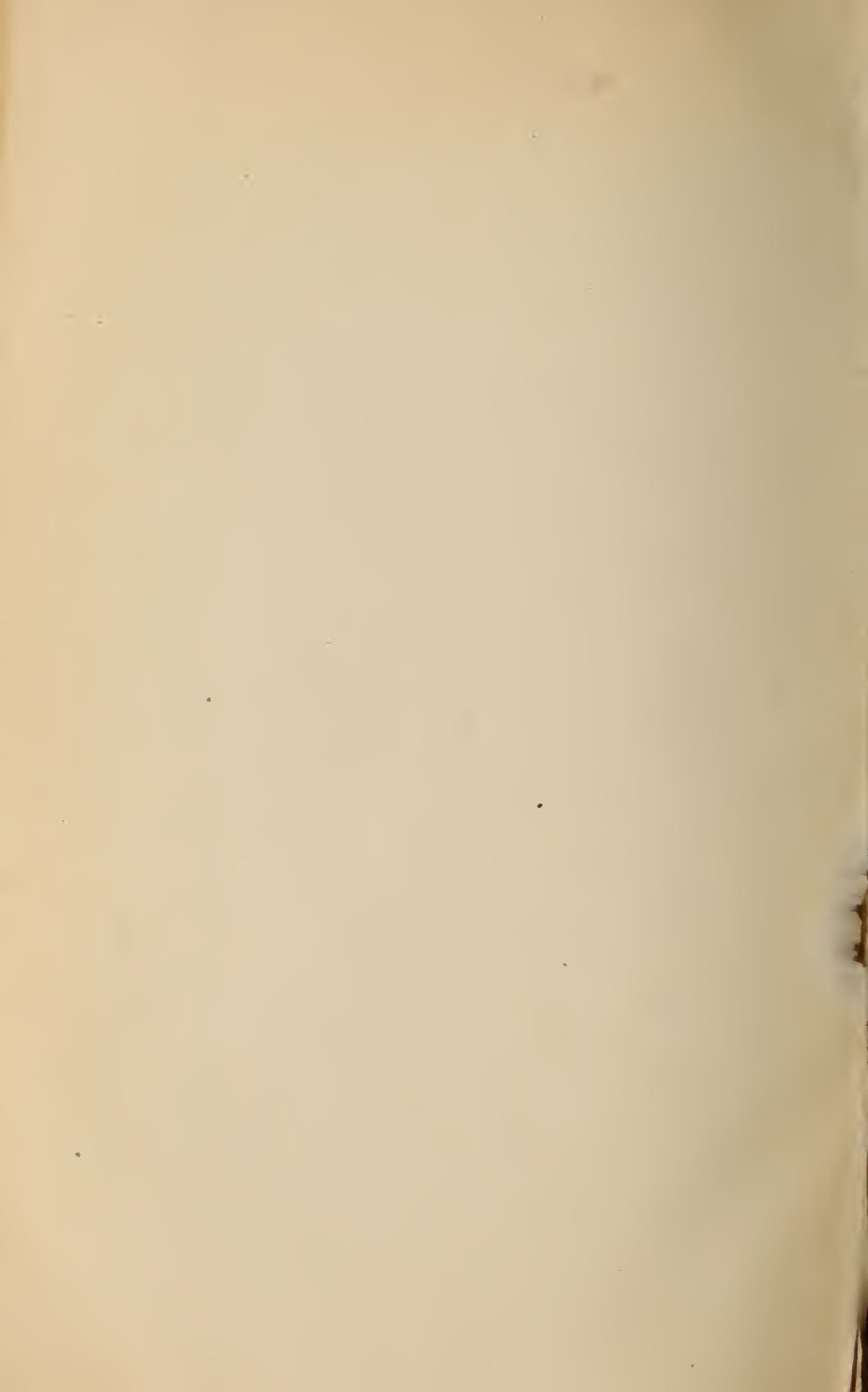
CHAPLAIN AT CAPE COAST.—The Rev. Thomas Maxwell, one of the senior members of the native clergy of the Episcopal Church in Sierra Leone (having been officiating there about twenty years) has been sent by Governor Kennedy to Cape Coast, as acting chaplain, in the place of Mr. Smith, the chaplain who lately returned to England on sick leave. We desire to express our thanks to Governor Kennedy for this new evidence of his Excellency's determination to appoint Africans to public offices whenever he can find them possessing the necessary qualifications and character.—*Ibid*.

SOUTH AFRICAN (ENGLISH) WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONS.—"The South African Missions, within the Colonies of the *Cape* and *Natal*, and the *Dutch Republics*, employ sixty-nine missionaries, and report 11,524 members, with 6,134 day-school children. These missions are so mixed up with the mission of the colonial natives, and with the mission in *Kaffirland*, the *Bechuana Country*, and *Natal*, that their statistics cannot be separated. Few missions have been, on the whole, more satisfactory. More than one generation of patient toil has been rewarded by an extraordinary measure of success. The great revival of the last two years has resulted in extensive and permanent good. A native ministry has been raised up, and a native literature is in course of formation."

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of June to the 20th of July, 1870.

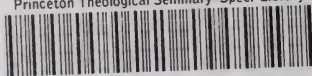
MAINE.		NEW YORK.	
<i>Freeport</i> —Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart. 20 00		<i>Kingston</i> —Rev. Wm. A. Shaw, \$10; E. Schoonmaker, \$1; Mrs. Portugee's S. S. class, Reformed Church of the Comforter, 50 cents, toward a Life Membership. 11 50	
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$271.)		<i>Sacket's Harbor</i> —Mrs. Harriet Brewster. 10 00	
<i>Portland</i> —Miss HARRIET DEERING, to constitute herself a Life Member, \$30; Hon. P. Barnes, George F. Emery, Eben Steele, Mrs. Nathan Cummings, each \$10; Luther Dana, Israel T. Dana, Joseph Howard, J. M. Adams, each \$5; J. Maxwell, \$3. 93 00		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$75.)	
<i>Freeport</i> —Mrs. Sarah A. Hobart, to constitute Mrs. SUSAN H. HYDE a Life Member, \$30; Nathan Nye, Capt. E. F. Talbot, Charles Bliss, each \$5; Mrs. E. Harrington, Mrs. S. I. Belcher, each \$2.50; Mrs. G. Bliss, 50 cts. 50 50		<i>New York City</i> —R. M. Olyphant, \$50; I. N. Phelps, \$20; John Colt, \$5. 75 00	
<i>Brunswick</i> —George C. Crawford, Dr. Leonard Woods, John S. Sewall, J. R. Sewall, Adam Lamond, John Rogers, A. F. Boardman, each \$5; E. Weld, \$3; John Furbush, Rev. Dr. Harris, Dr. Lincoln, each \$2; H. Kendall, Wm. Pierce, Joseph Griffin, Cash, Asher Ellis, A. H. Thompson, B. F. Stone, Dr. A. Mitchell, each \$1; Col. Meth. E. Ch., \$8. 60 00		By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$30.)	
<i>Hallowell</i> —Dea. E. Page, \$5; Dea. Samuel Smith, \$1. 6 00		<i>Champlain</i> —Mrs. Ruth M. Hubbell, to constitute Miss RUTH MONTAGUE HUBBELL a Life Member. 30 00	
<i>Biddeford</i> —R. M. Chapman, Mrs. O. H. Hobson, each \$5; C. A. Shaw, \$3; Rev. Charles Tenney, \$2; Mrs. Quinby, 50 cents. 15 50		NEW JERSEY.	
<i>Saco</i> —Joseph Hobson, Mrs. Philip Eastman, each \$5; Moses Lowell, E. P. Burnham, each \$2. 14 00		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$187 87.)	126 50
<i>Kennebunk</i> —Joseph Titcomb, \$10; Charles Thompson, Tobias Lord, each \$5; Mrs. Harriet P. Durrell, \$3; Mrs. Wm. B. Sewall, Cash, C. Littlefield, each \$2; Mrs. Abigail S. Hill, \$1.50; Mrs. Selina Wild, \$1; Cash, 50 cents. 32 00		<i>Paterson</i> —De Grasse B. Fowler, D. B. Grant, each \$20; A. Derrom, Mrs. Thos. Danforth, each \$5; E. T. Bell, \$3; Others in First Presb. Church, \$18; Hon. John Hopper, \$10. 81 00	
VERMONT.		<i>Rahway</i> —Miss Lucy H. Eddy. 25 00	
<i>Woodstock</i> —Estate of Ann C. Burnell, deceased, by Chas. Marsh, administrator, balance in full. By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$60.) 250 47		<i>New Brunswick</i> —John Clark, \$25; David Bishop, Johnson Letson, James Bishop, S. Van Wickle, each \$10; Mrs. J. F. Seabury, Hon. Peter P. Runyon, each \$5. 75 00	
<i>Brandon</i> —B. A. Goodrich, to constitute Mrs. RACHEL W. GOODRICH a Life Member, \$30; Baptist Church, to constitute their pastor, Rev. C. A. THOMAS, a Life Member, \$30. 60 00		<i>Red Bank</i> —Cash. 4 87	
MASSACHUSETTS.		<i>Camden</i> —James H. Stevens. 2 00	
By Rev. Dr. Tracy, (\$24.)		PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Boston</i> —Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D. Andover—"Friends of Africa," through Rev. M. G. Pratt. 10 00		187 87	
<i>Chelsea</i> —Mrs. Cynthia Powers, Rev. A. C. Tenney, each \$2. 4 00		<i>Peckville</i> —Elijah Weston. 8 00	
CONNECTICUT.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
<i>Fairfield</i> —First Cong. Society collection, by H. T. Curtiss. 38 00		<i>Washington City</i> —Miss Mary Vance, \$10; Miscellaneous, \$507 84. 517 84	
		KENTUCKY.	
		<i>Burlington</i> —James M. Preston. 30 00	
		OHIO.	
		<i>Cleveland</i> —Estate of Samuel Tyler, balance in full, \$300, less expenses, \$51. 249 00	
		<i>Ashtabula</i> —L. M. Crosby, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton. 5 00	
			254 00
		FOR REPOSITORY.	
		MAINE— <i>Portland</i> —Daniel Greene, to January 1, 1871. 1 00	
		NEW HAMPSHIRE— <i>Chester</i> —Miss E. J. Haselton, to January 1, 1871. 1 00	
		MASSACHUSETTS— <i>Hingham</i> —David Fearing, to January 1, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Tracy. 4 00	
		PENNSYLVANIA— <i>Philadelphia</i> —J. B. Ross, to January 1, 1871, by Rev. Thomas S. Malcom. 1 00	
		Repository. 7 00	
		Donations. 780 37	
		Legacies. 508 47	
		Miscellaneous. 507 84	
		Total. \$1,803 63	



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